

MEMBERS FROM THE GREAT WEST

Senate Committee to Investigate Indian Territory Affairs a Strong One.

RIGID INQUIRY IS PLANNED
SOME SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES EXPECTED.

(Special to The Herald.)
Denver, Aug. 12.—The investigation of the affairs of the five civilized tribes which is to commence on Nov. 12 by the select committee of the Indian committee of the United States senate may have a direct bearing upon the business of certain corporations whose property is located in Colorado, Wyoming and other western states and which have heretofore had practically a complete monopoly of the coal market in Oklahoma and Indian territories.

There will be a "hot time" in Indian territory when the five investigators compose the membership of this special senatorial committee commences operations. The work of the committee will be thorough and its recommendations to congress for remedial congressional legislation will be practical and not theoretical.

Nearly All Western Men.
The investigation is to be made largely by western men of well-known integrity, familiar with western affairs, conditions in new countries and long public experience. The committee is composed of Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming, chairman; Chester L. Long of Kansas, Frank R. Brandegee of Connecticut, Henry M. Teller of Colorado and W. A. Clark of Montana. The committee has just concluded an executive meeting held in this city and at which a tentative understanding was reached as to the scope of the investigation and the matters and things to be investigated.

The importance of the investigation this committee is instructed to conduct cannot be gainsaid. It is national in scope and of the highest importance to many of its aspects. The members of the five civilized tribes are wards of the nation and the government of the United States is morally bound to see that they are rendered secure in their rights, to protect them from imposition on the part of the agents and officers of the nation who have been handling their affairs for the past ten years. It is of first and primary importance to the people of Indian territory, who are today existing under the most onerous form of federal domination known to any citizens or subjects of the American nation. This condition has been superinduced and brought about by recommendations of federal officials to congress which recommendations have been enacted into law.

Needs Probing.
It is evident from information furnished the committee that there is no branch of the government that needs probing as badly as does the affairs of the five civilized tribes, and the men selected for this work, and appointed as members of the committee insure a rigid, thorough investigation. Of the membership of the committee four are lawyers and at least three of them are well versed in Indian affairs. Senator Clark, the chairman of the committee, is chairman of the judicial committee of the senate, selected for that position because of his eminent legal attainments. He has a thorough knowledge of Indian matters; he is a practical man, familiar with conditions in new countries, gained by his early residence in the west, and learned in the school of actual experience. Twenty-five years of public life, and the fact that such a man should have been selected for the chairmanship of this committee which is charged with the duty of investigating affairs in Indian territory, but recommending to congress the enactment of legislation which will protect the members of the Indian tribes—wards of the government.

Senator Long, the second ranking member of the committee, has an intimate knowledge of affairs in the territory by

reason of his service on the senate Indian committee, and the close geographical proximity of these people to his home state.

The Eastern Members.
Ranking member of the committee, is comparatively inexperienced in Indian affairs, and was selected with the one object in view of giving to the committee a representative who might be able to explain to the people themselves and with his own eyes the true conditions existing so that he might be able to explain to his eastern senatorial friends next winter the utter impossibility of the various schemes proposed by the Indian Rights association of Boston and Philadelphia, and kindred well-meaning, charitably-disposed organizations of the east which they have urged upon congress with more persistence than sound judgment for the protection of the Indians in Indian territory against "the greed and rapacity of the white vultures who have settled in the territory for the one purpose of greed, greed and robbery." Senator Brandegee is a practical man, but one who has taken considerable stock in the past in the representations made to him by the eastern philanthropists who have convinced him to be their divine duty to look after the affairs of the red man and protect him from his own infirmities. When he goes down into Indian territory and sees the conditions existing there it is expected that he will return with broader and more liberal ideas relative to the affairs of these people.

The necessity for some remedial legislation becomes at once apparent when the existing conditions are understood. Every member of the committee is a member of the senate committee on Indian affairs; for three years he was secretary of the committee, and a brilliant lawyer, quick of perception and honest to a fault. If there is anything rotten in connection with the affairs of the five civilized tribes the committee will not only find it, but demonstrate that fact clearly. They will have no greater friend or supporter, in or out of congress, than the veteran statesman of Colorado, Senator Teller, whose services were particularly desired by the committee and his acceptance of the appointment was in line with the many personal sacrifices he has made in the past in the interests of the people of the west and the national government.

Clark of Montana.
The selection of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana and his consent to serve on the committee, was not only a wise selection, but one that will be of great aid to the committee and the people whose interests are affected, and his consent to serve upon the committee, considering the magnitude of his diversified interests, illustrates the unselfish and public spirit of the man. It was Senator Clark who first directed attention of the senate committee on Indian affairs last year to the great value of the coal deposits in the Choctaw Nation, which plan was preparing to sell under a plan which could not possibly have netted the Indians one-twentieth of the actual value of the coal lands. It is estimated that the plan submitted to the committee, which it was about to adopt, would have netted the Indians approximately \$5,000,000. When the Montana senator announced to his colleagues, during one of the sessions of the committee, that he was going to purchase the entire coal fields in the Choctaw Nation for \$50,000,000 and that under the plan the committee was then seriously considering, the lands would net the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians more than \$5,000,000 the various members commenced to sit up and take notice. The interior department was called upon for all the information it had in its possession and distributed throughout the Indian bureau, the geological survey and the general land office. When this data was received it disclosed a condition of affairs known to the committee by the membership of the committee. Government publications showed that certain railroad companies, among them being the Rock Island Railroad company and its branch and subsidiary lines, the Santa Fe Railroad company and its branch roads, either held leases in the name of the railroad companies or in the names of their stockholders and officials, covering practically all of the coal lands known to exist in the Choctaw Nation from twenty to thirty-five years. No lease of the property covered by these leases and acquire title thereto, until the expiration of the lease. Thus the only persons who could acquire title to the lands for the purchase of these coal lands were the railroad companies and their officials.

Rate Bill Legislation.
These who are familiar with the debates in congress last winter on the railroad bill will remember the sensation produced in the senate when Senator La Follette of Wisconsin revealed these facts to the senate and further pointed out that practically all of the then known valuable coal deposits in the United States were either owned or controlled by the great railroad companies. As a result of these disclosures an amendment was included in the railroad rate bill providing that all railroad companies doing an interstate business should by sale or otherwise dispose of their coal land holdings and go out of the coal producing business and thereafter confine their operations exclusively to the business of a common carrier by January 1, 1909. These disclosures resulted in the investigation of the operations of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad in their control of the anthracite coal fields in eastern Pennsylvania by the interstate commerce commission, which in turn developed the startling condition of affairs existing in eastern Pennsylvania and the indictment of numerous officials of those roads.

Monopoly is Charged.
It was charged at that time and well established by proof that the railroad companies traversing Indian and Oklahoma territories, and having a complete monopoly of the coal output of the mines in the Choctaw Nation were, by the imposition of exorbitant freight rates virtually prohibiting the shipment of coal from the coal fields of the Choctaw Nation to points immediately contiguous to those coal fields in Indian Territory and compelling the people of towns within a radius of 100 miles of those coal fields to receive their supply of coal from Colorado and other western coal fields owned and operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. By imposing prohibitive rates on the few independent companies operating in the Indian Territory coal fields and by granting preference rates to the products of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, the latter company has had a complete monopoly of the markets in Indian Territory. It appeared from competent evidence that the people residing in towns within a radius of 100 miles of the coal fields in the Choctaw Nation were compelled to pay from \$7 to \$8 per ton for bituminous coal, when the same coal could have been purchased at the mines in the coal fields of the Choctaw Nation for not to exceed \$3 per ton.

This is one of the questions in connection with the investigation of the coal property located in Indian Territory and belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

Sale of Indian Lands.
Another question of national importance that the committee will consider is the alienation of lands, and the conferring upon the individual allottee of the right to sell or dispose of his lands either with or without supervision by the secretary of the interior and his subordinate officials.

Under existing laws no allottee of the Indian Territory can sell or dispose of a foot of his allotted lands without first securing the approval of the secretary of the interior, or by listing the lands he desires to sell with the Indian agent, who has had the land appraised, advertised for sale, and all bids received to be sealed and opened on a given day. If the bids received do not meet with the approval of the Indian agent they are all rejected. Thousands of persons of means and character have gone to the territory within the last year with the intention of purchasing property and locating thereon, but when they became aware of the federal rule enveloping the title to the Indian lands they moved on to other states and have invested millions of dollars in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and other western states and territories, in inferior lands, rather than to be subjected to the vexatious delays incident to the acquisition of title to the

rich virgin lands of the territory and the domination of Asiatic Federated officials. Thus the people of Indian Territory have lost millions of dollars in the last year alone reason of the operation of the federal laws and the rigid departmental rules and regulations governing the acquisition of valid land titles in the territory.

Under existing law no full blood can alienate his lands for twenty-one years next following the date of the issuance of the patent to the allottee by the federal government. When the rolls of citizenship of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory were being prepared a member of those tribes possessing a goodly quantity of Indian blood asserted at the time of his allotment that he was a "full blood," whereas as a matter of fact the applicant was a "half breed." As the allottee of the individual is accepted as "conclusive proof" of his "Indian blood," probably fifty per cent of the lands in the Indian Territory are tied up absolutely and irrevocably for a period of twenty-one years to come, as but few patents have as yet been issued to any allottees in any of the five civilized tribes.

Will Devise a Plan.
The committee will inquire into this condition with great care and endeavor to devise a plan for enactment into law that will enable the allottee of the red man and without the vexatious circumstances surrounding the acquisitions of valid titles existing at the present time, and at the same time safeguard and protect the rights of those allottees who are incompetent to manage their own property.

The necessity for some remedial legislation becomes at once apparent when the existing conditions are understood. Every member of the committee is a member of the senate committee on Indian affairs; for three years he was secretary of the committee, and a brilliant lawyer, quick of perception and honest to a fault. If there is anything rotten in connection with the affairs of the five civilized tribes the committee will not only find it, but demonstrate that fact clearly. They will have no greater friend or supporter, in or out of congress, than the veteran statesman of Colorado, Senator Teller, whose services were particularly desired by the committee and his acceptance of the appointment was in line with the many personal sacrifices he has made in the past in the interests of the people of the west and the national government.

Disclosures Expected.
Another subject for investigation by the committee will be the management of the affairs of the five civilized tribes by the government officials. Some startling disclosures are promised in this connection. The committee will investigate the management of the affairs of the five civilized tribes by the government officials. Some startling disclosures are promised in this connection. The committee will investigate the management of the affairs of the five civilized tribes by the government officials. Some startling disclosures are promised in this connection.

Sixty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the great remedy for the treatment of the ailments of infants and children. It is a household name and has been used for sixty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 15 cents a bottle.

The only way to positively remove all dirt and grime from your car is by using the "WAGON." Call up the Redman Van & Storage Co. Both phones 555.

MANLY MEETINGS DURING WEEK

Annual Encampment of Grand Army of the Republic Begins Today.

SOME STATE CONVENTIONS

EVENTS SCHEDULED THE WORLD OVER.

Thousands of veterans of the civil war will gather at Minneapolis Monday to attend the annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The encampment will extend through the entire week and comprises an elaborate program of social functions in addition to the many business affairs which will receive attention. The national convention of the American Women's Press association also will be held in Minneapolis beginning Monday, and the Union Veterans' union national encampment will begin at St. Paul the same day. This encampment will continue until Wednesday.

Political meetings during the week include the Texas Republican state convention at El Paso on Tuesday, the Nebraska Populist state convention at Lincoln on Wednesday and a meeting of the New York Republican state committee in New York City on Wednesday.

Among other important conventions scheduled for the week are the following:
Monday.
Omaha, National Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
Colorado Springs, International Typographical union of America.
Buffalo, National Hardware Manufacturers and Dealers' Protective association.
Des Moines, Society of the Army of the Philippines.

Tuesday.
Boston, American Philatelic association.
St. Louis, American Apple Growers' association.
Poughkeepsie, New York, I. O. H. M., great council.
Ridgeway, Pa., Scandinavian Brotherhood of America.
Roanoke, Va., Firemen's association.
Put-in-Bay, Metropolitan Philatelic association.

Wednesday.
New Haven, Municipal Electricians' association.
Montreal, National Fraternal congress.
New York, Universal Craftsmen's Council, Engineers.

This week also will witness an interesting series of races off Marblehead, Mass., between fishermen and dealers of having the honor of representing the United States against the German yachts which will contest for the Roosevelt cup. The German-American races will open September 8. Three of the nineteen boats entered for the preliminary competition will be selected to take part in the international races. The boats are greatly diverse as regards lines, the smallest being only 31 feet 8 inches over all and the largest 40 feet over all. The boats entered represent the work of nine yacht clubs in sixteen different countries. The races will probably continue through the week.

John Brown Anniversary.
The Niagara movement, an organization composed of members of the negro race in the United States, will celebrate at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., August 15-19, the 100th anniversary of the birth of John Brown and the jubilee of the battle of Osawatomie. The Niagara movement, which was organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in July, 1865, is composed of prominent negroes in eighteen states.

Monarchs to Meet.
King Edward is to visit Emperor William this week. The official announcement having been made that the meeting will occur at Friedrichskron castle, near Hamburg, August 16. Much importance is attached to the meeting between the two monarchs.

The British motor boat club is arranging a sweepstakes of auxiliaries and cruisers from Southampton to Dover on August 18, when the boats will be taken to Dover after racing in Southampton waters to be in readiness for the start of the Dover-Ostend races, August 20.

Ogden famous brass band at Laguna Aug. 15. Retail Merchants' association day. Concert afternoon and evening.

NEW SALT LAKE SUBSCRIBERS:

Tel No.
4085 Alexander, Roy S., 135 S. 8th West.
2369 Amundsen, Martin, 39 Jeremy St.
11751 Bush, J. A., 12th So. and 15th East.
3182 Berry, Miss Eva, 600 S. 5th East.
1898 Birch, S., 278 C St.
11723 Black, Wm. A., 360 Water St.
10693 Barhalto, Rego, 48 Jennings Ave.
11719 Bevan, J. Alex., 538 E. 5th South.
481 Bryan, Mrs. Susie, 114 S. Main.
632 Willis, Birkshaw, 567 E. 6th South.
1296 Brown, Frank C., 245 S. 3rd East.
1312 Butler, Argent A., 518 6th St.
121 Carline, Tom, 1634 S. W. Temple.
10673 Cornick, Fred, 1955 Major Ave.
11771 Carty, O. O., 1539 N. Co. Rd.
3502 Corfield, C. W., 51 S. 9th East.
1223 Cronin, Jno J., 1 Barrows Ct.
1094 Darke, E. W., 238 W. 5th South.
410 Daynes Transfer & Feed Sta., 37 Market St.
411 Eardley, E. H., 412 S. 1st West.
11773 Evensen, Olaf, 1549 N. Co. Rd.
2592 Fulmer, Miss R. P., 560 S. 13th West.
2886 George, A. L., 123 C St.
Gerstner, John J., 514 S. 13th West.
4079 Geist, Mrs. Ida, 368 S. 7th West.
11123 Grifton, Mrs. E., 465 N. 8th West.
4049 Harris, Frank, 48 Emory Holmes.
10054 Hadley, A. C., 420 Parsons Ave.
10513 Herdon, Jas., 531 N. 4th West.
10972 Hendley, H. L., 755 S. 6th East.
11722 Hendley, Alfred, 1548 N. Co. Rd.
510 Hills, Mrs. E. M., 352 W. 7th South.

Tel No.
11253 Henriod, F. A., 348 W. 6th North.
13568 Jones, Chas. T., 124 S. 7th West.
11732 Krayenbuhl, S. J., 6th So. and 15th West.
2379 LeClare, D. E., 212 W. 6th South.
596 Lowe, DeWitt B., 627 S. Main.
3092 Matthews, L. A., 553 6th St.
1087 McHan, Harley L., 231 S. 1st West.
1018 Miller, N., 230 S. State.
2509 Nagle, E. H., 74 W. 1st South.
11723 Nelson, Peter, 569 S. 14th West.
3880 Near, Mrs. Wm. A., 239 E. 3rd South.
2577 Peck, C. W., 6 N. 1st West.
10523 Phelps, Emily, 240 S. 7th East.
2130 Rosa, J. Chas., Keith Ants.
1268 S. P. L. A. & S. L. Chief Dispatcher, Train Master, Herald Bldg.
2905 Serfit, Frank L., 36 K St.
11282 Sandberg, J. C., 817 Minn. Ave.
3205 Sorrells, J. S., 144 Jeremy St.
11762 Sharples, Benjamin, 13th So. and 21st East.
4126 Siegel, J., 175 S. Main.
11832 Self, John J., 261 Lily Ave.
1148 Smith, Mrs. Carrie, 137 S. 8th East.
454 Swendsen, Geo., 210 E. 3rd South.
980 Shepard Book Co., 273 S. State.
1218 Sloey, J. M., 524 W. 3rd South.
1007 Smith Transfer Co., 112 W. 2nd South.
11741 Smith, B., 427 York St.
1321 Sudbaker, H. W., 1999 S. 4th East.
585 Theobald, W. S., 635 S. Main.
11721 Tregeagle, J. E., 535 S. 14th West.
11733 Waspe, Wm., 656 S. 13th West.
2622 Western Ore Sep. Co., 205-6 Atlas Bldg.

Our Central Exchange and Inter-communicating system just installed for the Mine and Smelter Supply Co., 121-5 W. 3d So., connecting all departments with additional exchange lines, shows merit tells. That's why we grow.

Utah Independent Telephone Co.

"THE 'PHONE THAT TALKS."

CALL 51 FOR RATES AND SERVICE.



PROF. DEAN'S

KING CACTUS OIL

Will heal the worst burned wire out without leaving a scar if used with care. We have thousands of testimonials that prove this fact. Every owner of live stock should keep it on hand, for it is a positive cure for cuts, sprains, bruises, old sores, swellings, open wounds, harness and saddle galls, etc.

KING CACTUS OIL is equally valuable for ailments of the human race. It is magnetized and soothing, pleasant to apply and heals a wound from the bottom up.

Sold by druggists in 15c, 50c and 1 dollar bottles, and 50 decorated cans. Sent prepaid if your druggist cannot supply you by OLNEY & McDAID, Clinton, Iowa.

For sale by

SCHRAMM'S DRUG STORE,

WHERE THE CARS STOP.

Store, Salt Lake City.

The Great Prescription Drug

General James W. Forsythe

In command of Fort Riley, in a letter addressed to the military secretary of war, says of the Keeley treatment:

We started just one year ago sending men to the Keeley Institute at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on furlough, and since that eighty-six men of this garrison have been treated. I am not speaking from theory when I refer to the effect of the treatment. I speak from an ample experience from the closest observation. Statements made about the treatment being deleterious to health are bosh. It is just exactly the contrary. I have seen these nervous, haggard, distressed looking drunkards go away from here, and when reporting to me upon their return. I did not need to hear them say they never felt better in their lives, to believe the treatment had been a physical as well as a moral benefit to them. The effect upon discipline here is simply marvelous. I don't want if I can possibly prevent it in any way, to be deprived of the possibility of getting this treatment until every man needing it in my command has had the opportunity to procure it at a price within his means.

The Keeley Institute

FOR THE CURE OF

DRUNKENNESS

334 W. South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah

ANOTHER WEEK OF OUR GREAT CLEARANCE SALE IS BEFORE US—

A WEEK OF EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.

To wide-awake, economical buyers who improve the opportunity to buy from the greatest offerings present themselves, this sale offers the saving chance of the season. You will certainly demonstrate a lack of good judgment if you fail to get during this week any of the articles advertised at a reduction, which you have reason to believe you will need before the season closes.

Any Mixed Suit
\$7.50

We have decreed that cost and value shall not stand between the Gardner store and the people in our determination to clean out all Summer Suits. Bear in mind that during this week you can choose from any pattern suit in the house for \$7.50.

We have a lot of several dozen negligee shirts, regular 50c and 75c values, in stripes of various colors, and we have decreed that they must get out—we need the room—and have priced them at 35c, or 3 for \$1.00.

A great value is the famous Wilson Bros.' \$1.50 Soft Shirts, going now for \$1.00; Soft Cuffs; no collar.

Straw Hats Half Price.

The prices on all Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats have been reduced one-half. You know the meaning of one-half Gardner prices.

ONE PRICE

J.P. GARDNER

THE QUALITY STORE

136-138 MAIN ST.

Wash Pants.

For boys from 3 to 16 years of age, quite a variety of colors. Easily washed; just the thing for hot weather.